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62 plates

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THE CURRENCY
OF
THE CONFEDERATE STATES
OF AMERICA.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS NOTES, THEIR DATES OF ISSUE,
VARIETIES, SERIES, SUB-SERIES, LETTERS, NUMBERS,
ETC.; ACCOMPANIED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
DISTINCT VARIETIES OF EACH ISSUE.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND OTHER SOURCES,

By WM. LEE, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1875.

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THE CURRENCY
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

For some years past collectors and others interested in numismatics have from time to time secured copies of Confederate notes, in the hopes of some day being able to form what might prove a complete set; but, so far as I am aware, no information has as yet been furnished as to what in reality would form a complete set. We see occasionally in catalogues of coin sales a few Confederate notes included, but their description is so vague as to convey no information of their value. Dealers, too, confess their ignorance in this matter, some setting the higher valuation on the higher denominations, with but little regard to their date of issue, which latter will prove to be the more sure test. The only reliable publication which we have had thus far is that furnished to us in the pages of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, (Vol. III, numbers 1, 3, 4, for 1867,) by Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet, of New York, which, excellent so far as it goes, is very incomplete and unsatisfactory.

It is with the hope of supplying in great part this deficiency that the accompanying article has been prepared from reliable and trustworthy sources. It is not complete and may contain mistakes, but upon careful examination it appears to be as complete as our present resources will admit of.

From April 8, 1861, to the issue dated February 17, 1864, the Confederate States of America filled that section of the country embraced in its title with paper emissions. 1,500 distinct notes, including the series and their letters, would not do more than cover a collection, regardless of the innumerable supplementary notes of States, towns, &c. These notes, although far superior in design and execution to the

Colonial and Continental currency of old, may still not inaptly be compared with them in contrast to our own Greenbacks; so far, indeed, that fac-similes (as will be shown in the course of this paper) were spread broadcast throughout the South among the negroes and others, in many instances with more facility than the genuine notes themselves. Many a possessor of bundles of this paper still clings to them tenaciously, in the fond but delusive hopes of a final redemption, if not at their face value, still at a discount. Let but a collector appear among such with the desire to complete a series, suspicions are aroused, and this worthless stuff is carefully packed away as if it had a market value.

The following lines, which have already appeared in newspaper columns and the American Journal of Numismatics, are deserving of a wider circulation. They were written by Major Jones, of the Texas Brigade, after the surrender at Appomattox:

IN MEMORIAM.

Respectfully dedicated to the Holders of Confederate Treasury Notes.

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As a pledge of the nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friends, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this paper can tell,
Of liberty born of the patriot's dream:
Of the storm-eradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the Treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well discerned,
And these little checks represented the pay
That our suffering volunteers earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it ;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were overdue,
We knew if it brought us bread to-day,
'Twas the best our poor country could do.

Keep it, for it tells our history all o'er,
From the birth of its dream to the last ;
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope,
Like the hope of success—it passed.

Passing over as irrelevant matter the outbreak of the Rebellion—the establishment of Jefferson Davis as President, Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President, and the constitution of the Cabinet, in which C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, was Secretary of the Treasury from February 21, 1861, to June, 1864; succeeded then by George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; and Philip C. Clayton, of Georgia, Assistant Secretary—we come to the Acts of the Confederate Congress, convened as a permanent Government at Montgomery, Alabama, February 18, 1861; removed to Richmond, Virginia, July 29, 1861. One of the first acts of the Confederate Congress was to devise a means by which money could be raised to meet its present necessities, and accordingly :

February 28, 1861—The Treasury was authorized to issue Bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, to run ten years, and to be not less than \$50 in face value.

This was soon followed by the Act of—

March 9, 1861—Authorizing the issue of *Treasury Notes* to the amount of \$1,000,000, to run one year, and to be not less than \$50 in face value.

This marks the first issue of Treasury notes under the Confederate, States Government. The first note issued was dated April 5, 1861, and Plate I gives the varieties of the issue; they were as follows:—

*\$1,000—(Plate I, No. 1.) Montgomery. Twelve months after date, with interest at ten cents per day. National Bank Note Company.

\$500—(Plate I, No. 2.) Montgomery. Twelve months after date, with interest at five cents per day. National Bank Note Company.

\$100—(Plate I, No. 3.) Montgomery. Twelve months after date, with interest at one per cent. per day. National Bank Note Company.

\$100—(Plate I, No. 4.) Richmond. Twelve months after date, with interest at one per cent. per day. Southern Bank Note Company.

\$50—(Plate I, No. 5.) Montgomery. Twelve months after date, with interest at one-half per cent. per day. National Bank Note Company.

\$50—(Plate I, No. 6.) Richmond. Twelve months after date, with interest at one-half per cent. per day. Southern Bank Note Company.

These notes were limited in their issue, large in amount, and soon replaced by others, consequently they are regarded as the rarest of the Confederate notes. Of the \$1,000 note but 607 were issued. Of the \$500 note but 717 were issued. When found they are usually in good condition, being well preserved. No description of the notes is necessary, as Plate I gives the details, and as yet no designs of a local character appeared on the notes to require explanation. Each note is lettered A or B, to mark the series; the dates are all written; the signatures appear to be autographic, and the only coloring was the green numerals on the face, the backs being plain. The amount issued represented \$1,851,100.

It will be seen from these notes that the Southern Confederacy in their first issue relied upon the skill of Northern workmen, in the shape of the National Bank Note Company, and May 1, 1874, these facts were

* This note was loaned for use in the preparation of this paper by Mr. J. Wily Aulick, of Washington, D. C. Another has been described as engraved by Keatinge & Ball, but is not known to the writer.

developed in an interesting manner before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States House of Representatives, while considering the question of allowing bank note companies to prepare the United States Treasury notes. Letters were produced from the rebel archives; one from the Secretary of the National Bank Note Company, dated April 16, 1861, acknowledging the receipt of \$540.22, in specie, and mentioning the fact that one thousand impressions of Treasury notes of the denominations of \$50 and \$100 had been sent to the Hon. C. G. Memminger on the previous day and per Adams Express. Another, from the same source, dated Bank of the Republic, New York, April 15, 1861, signed G. B. Lamar, and addressed to the Hon. C. G. Memminger, implicates also the American Bank Note Company in the preparing of loan certificates and bonds, stating that both companies took the risk of delivering all, including the plates, at Montgomery. The Southern Bank Note Company, at New Orleans, with this issue furnished very handsome and creditable notes of the denominations of \$50 and \$100.

The next Act of the Confederate Congress authorizing an issue is that of—

May 16, 1861—Which authorizes an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, to run two years, and to be in face value not less than \$5.

Plate II gives the various denominations of this issue, which were all dated, in print, July 25, 1861, at Richmond, Virginia, with plain white backs (except the \$5 of J. Manouvrier) and white faces, payable two years after date, and non-interest bearing. The issue was as follows:—

\$100—(Plate II, No. 1.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. B, C.

\$50—(Plate II, No. 2.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. B, Bb, C.

\$20—(Plate II, No. 3.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. B, C, Cc, Ccc, D.

\$20—(Plate II, No. 4.) No printer named. Letter A. This note is taken from a fac-simile, and has the XX's, 20, and Twenty in red on face.

\$10—(Plate II, No. 5.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. A, B, C. On this we note on the shield in the centre-piece the Confederate flag, bearing ten stars.

\$5—(Plate II, No. 6.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. B, Bb.

\$5—(Plate II, Nos. 7 and 7a.) J. Manouvrier, New Orleans. F, G, H, I. The back of this note (7a) has a bluish tinge.

These notes are all printed on poor paper and are usually in a dilapidated condition. The design on the \$10 note of the flag—the first distinctive mark for the Confederacy—was probably executed before the secession of Tennessee, June 8, 1861, as the notes were authorized May 16, 1861.

The States seceded in the following order: South Carolina, December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 8, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, 11th; Georgia, 19th; Louisiana, 26th; Texas, February 1st; Virginia, April 25th; Arkansas, May 6th; North Carolina, 20th; Tennessee, June 8th.

July 24, 1861—The Confederate Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint officers to assist the Register and Treasurer in signing notes, and makes such signatures valid.

August 19, 1861—The Confederate Congress authorizes the issue, from time to time, of Treasury notes in their face value, to be not less than \$5, and to run until six months after peace, not to exceed \$100,000,000 in amount.

There follows upon this Act a series of notes, the most varied in design, and perhaps in the greatest number, of any issue during the existence of the Confederate Government. They all bear the printed date of September 2, 1861, and notwithstanding Plates III and IV give their varieties, a more extended description will be found useful in understanding them. The backs of all are of a plain white. The issue was as follows:—

\$100—(Plate III, No. 1.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. A^cA to A^oA; A to O; A¹A to A⁸A; E A A to O A A.

\$100—Design not given; not known. A, B, C.

\$50—(Plate III, No. 2.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. A¹A to A¹⁶A; A, B, C, D, E; A^DA to A^LA.

\$50—(Plate III, No. 3.) Southern Bank Note Company. A & "A"; L's and scroll work in centre of face in red.

\$50—(Plate III, No. 4.) Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va. w A A w to z A A z. No series, and 2d series. Head of Jefferson Davis in centre.

\$50—Design not given; not known. B, C, D.

\$20—(Plate III, No. 5.) B. Duncan, Richmond, Va. 1 to 10; 1st, 2d, and 3d series. * Head of Alexander H. Stephens in the lower left corner.

\$20—(Plate III, No. 6.) Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. W, X, Y, Z. Head of Alexander H. Stephens in the centre; Twenty and XX's in green.

\$20—(Plate III, No. 7.) Hoyer & Ludwig. A; 20 and scroll in green.

\$20—(Plate III, No. 8.) Hoyer & Ludwig. A C C to A F F; A A to T T; b B B to t T T; A¹A to A²⁶A; 19 A A to 26 A A; A^DA to A^TA; B A A to L A A; A d A to A l A.

\$20—(Same as Plate III, No. 8.) J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C. A¹A to A⁸A.

\$20—(Plate III, No. 9.) Southern Bank Note Company. A and "A". 20's and band of 20's across face in red.

* Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born in Wilkes County, (now Taliaferro,) Georgia, Feb. 11, 1812; graduate University of Georgia, 1832; admitted to the bar at Crawfordsville, 1834; member House of Representatives, Georgia, 1836 to 1841, and of Senate of Georgia, 1842: voted against ordinance of secession in Georgia Convention, 1861; gave it his support after its passage; member Confederate Congress; Vice-President Provisional Government and Confederate States; Confederate Commissioner to Hampton Roads Conference; U. S. Representative 28th to 35th Congress; elected to U. S. Senate in 1866, not allowed to take his seat; elected Representative to 43d Congress as Jeffersonian Democrat without opposition.

\$10—(Plate III, No. 10.) B. Duncan, Richmond. A to H.

\$10—(Plate III, No. 11.) B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C. 1 to 8; 1st, 2d, and 3d series; 1 to 10, 4th series. * Head of R. M. T. Hunter in the left lower corner.

\$10—(Plate III, No. 12.) Keatinge & Ball. H to K. 10 and Ten, with band of 10's across face in red. Head of R. M. T. Hunter in left lower corner.

\$10—(Plate IV, No. 1.) Southern Bank Note Company. A, B, C. X's and Ten, with band of 10's across face in red.

\$10—(Plate IV, No. 2.) Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va. A & A¹; X's and Ten in red. Head of Oldham, Postmaster General, in left corner.

\$10—(Plate IV, No. 3.) J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C. A 9 to A 16.

\$10—(Same as Plate IV, No. 3.) Hoyer & Ludwig. A 9 to A 16.

\$10—(Plate IV, No. 4.) Keatinge & Ball. W to Z. Head of R. M. T. Hunter to right; head of † C. G. Memminger to left.

\$10—(Same as Plate IV, No. 4.) Keatinge & Ball. W to Z. No series, 2d series; X's in red.

\$10—(Plate IV, No. 5.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va. Aa, Ab.

\$10—No design; not known. A 1 A to A 8 A.

\$5—(Plate IV, No. 6.) Southern Bank Note Company. A, B, C; 5's and Five in red.

\$5—(Plate IV, No 7.) Hoyer & Ludwig. Aa, Ab.

* Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter was born in Virginia, April 21, 1809; commenced the practice of law in that State in 1830; served as member of Congress from 1837 to 1841, and from 1845 to 1847; Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1839 to 1841; U. S. Senator from 1847 to 1861; Secretary of State in the Confederacy until 1862.

† C. G. Memminger was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, January 7, 1803; brought to this country at the age of 9 years; adopted by Governor Thomas Burnett; practiced law in 1825; head of Finance Committee, (lower house,) Legislature of South Carolina, from 1832 to 1852; Secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

\$5—(Plate IV, No. 8.) Leggett, Keatinge & Ball. A, A^A; 5 and Five in red.

\$5—(Plate IV, No. 9.) B. Duncan. A to H, 1 to 8. 2d series. Head of Memminger in the left lower corner.

\$5—(Plate IV, No. 10.) Keatinge & Ball. H, I, J, K, W, X, Y, Z.

\$5—(Same as Plate IV, No. 10.) Keatinge & Ball. H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O. Head of Memminger in the centre; 5, V, and Five Dollars in green.

\$5—(Plate IV, No. 11.) Hoyer & Ludwig. 9a to 16a. No series, 1st series.

\$5—(Same as Plate IV, No. 11.) J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C., in left lower margin. 9a to 16a. No series.

\$5—(Same as Plate IV, No. 11.) J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C., in right lower margin. 9a to 16a. No series, 2d and 3d series.

\$5—Design not known; not given. A^B.

\$2—(Plate IV, No. 12.) B. Dunean, Columbia, S. C. 1 to 10. Head of * Benjamin in the left upper corner. "The vignette represents the South rising in its might and striking down the North and crippling the Eagle."—*Extract from letter of Blanton Duncan, May 26, 1862, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States.*

No authority for the issue of this note can be found among the statutes of the Confederate Congress. It was not prepared at the same time with the remainder of the issue, but was executed about June 12, 1862, and the number issued was probably not very great. June 17, 1862, some 35,000 were changed to date June 2, 1862.

December 24, 1861—A reissue of notes under the Act of August 19, 1861, was authorized to the amount of \$50,000,000.

* Judah Peter Benjamin was born in St. Domingo, 1812, of Jewish parents. The family emigrated to Savannah, Ga., 1816. He was admitted to the bar of New Orleans 1834; U. S. Senator from 1853 to 1861; Attorney General of Confederate States; Acting Secretary and Secretary of War of Confederate States from August, 1861, to February, 1862; resigned, and was made Secretary of State of the Confederate States; at present practicing law in London, Eng.

April 12, 1862—Notes were authorized to the amount of \$50,000,000.

April 17, 1862—An act was passed authorizing the issue of \$1 and \$2 Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000,000; and also of interest-bearing notes, to be not less than \$100 in face value.

This issue was limited in variety, with plain backs, and was as follows: (Written dates.)

\$100—(Plate V, No. 1.) Richmond. Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. Interest at two cents per day, payable six months after peace; W to Z; Hundred in red; head of Calhoun in left corner. (We see in this note a utilization of the plates of the first issue, as—the centre-piece of the \$50; National Bank Note Company, the left hand figure modified; of the \$100 National Bank Note Company, and the left hand portrait of the \$1,000 National Bank Note Company.)

\$100—(Plate V, No. 2.) J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S. C., right lower margin. A Aa to A Ah.

\$100—(Same as Plate V, No. 2.) J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S. C., right lower margin. A Aa to A Ah. This variety shows the steam diffused from the escape-pipe of the locomotive.

\$100—(Same as Plate V, No. 2.) J. T. Paterson & Co., Columbia, S. C., left lower margin. A Aa to A Ah.

\$100—(Same as Plate V, No. 2; back No. 2, A.) J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C., left lower margin. A Aa to A Ah. Back green, with 3d series.

\$100—(Same as Plate V, No. 2.) Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va., left lower margin. A A; A Ab to A Ah.

\$2—(Same as Plate IV, No. 12.) Printed date, June 2, 1862. B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C. 1 to 10, of 1st and 2d series; 1 to 12, of 3d series.

\$2—(Same as Plate IV, No. 12.) Printed date, June 2, 1862. B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C. 1 to 10, of 1st and 2d series; 2 and Two in green on face.

\$1—(Plate V, No. 3.) Printed date, June 2, 1862. B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C. 1 to 10, of 1st and 2d series; 1 to 12, of 3d series.
* Head of Mrs. Governor Pickens, right corner.

\$1—(Same as Plate V, No. 3.) and One on face in green. 1 to 10, of 1st and 2d series.

For the issuing of the following note no authority is given, but it was probably prepared by Hoyer & Ludwig, upon a suggestion made by S. G. Jamieson, August 23, 1862, to the Secretary of the Treasury:

\$10—(Plate V, No. 4.) Printed date, September 2, 1862. I to P. Head of R. M. T. Hunter, right lower corner.

An act of the Confederate Congress, dated—

September 23, 1862—Authorized the extension of the previous issue of April 17, 1862, to \$100,000,000, the notes of a denomination under \$100 to be issued to the amount of \$10,000,000.

Accordingly, we have in Plate VI the varieties of an issue bearing the printed date of December 2, 1862, issued at Richmond, and furnishing the basis for designs of all succeeding issues. We notice here for the first time, with two exceptions, (Plate II, 7 & 7a, and Plate V, 2 & 2a,) that the backs have become ornamented with colored scroll-work and numerals. The designs of the face being the same with all future issues, we give here the difference in the characters of the backs. The varieties are as follows:

\$100—(Plate VI, No. 1 & 1a.) Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. A, B, C, D.; no series; 1st and 2d series; back green. Mrs. Davis in centre; † G. W. Randolph to right.

* Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina, 1861 to 1862.

† George Wythe Randolph was born in Virginia in 1802, died in Virginia April 4, 1867; son of Governor Thomas M. Randolph, and grandson of Thomas Jefferson; Lieutenant U. S. Navy; Practiced law at Charlottesville, 1845; at Richmond, 1850; Major C. S. A., at Bethel, and after, Brigadier General; Secretary of War Confederate States March 17 to November 17, 1862; Confederate Treasury Agent in France from December, 1863; returned September, 1865.

\$50—(Same as Plate III, 4 & 4a.) wA Aw to zA Az; no series, 1st series, and two 3d series; (1 printed at Richmond, 1 printed at Columbia, S. C.) Back green.

\$20—(Plate VI, No. 2 & 2a.)—

A to H, 1st series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by B. Dunean.

A to H, 1st series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by J. T. Paterson. Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, in centre; Stephens to right; back blue.

\$10—(Plate VI, No. 3 & 3a.)—

A to H, no series; 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by B. Dunean.

A to H, no series; 3 and 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by Evans & Cogswell. Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., in centre; Hunter to right; paper pink; back blue.

\$5—(Plate VI, No. 4 & 4a.)—

A to H, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H, 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by Evans & Cogswell.

A to H, 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by Evans & Cogswell. Lithographed by J. T. Paterson & Co.

A to H, 1st series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by J. T. Paterson & Co.

A to H, 1st, 2d, and 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by J. T. Paterson & Co. Pink paper; back blue; Capitol at Richmond, river front, in centre; Memminger to right.

\$2—(Plate VI, No. 5.)—

A, no series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by J. T. Paterson & Co.

B to I, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Back plain; pink paper; Benjamin to right.

\$1—(Plate VI, No. 6.)—

Serip A, no series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by B. Dunean.

B to I, 1st series; B₂ to I₂, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Back plain; pink paper; head of *C. C. Clay in centre.

With this issue, as will be observed, the pink tint to the paper was first introduced; and those who have made collections of these notes will notice a great variety in the shades of pink, due to the fact that several companies contracted for the manufacture of the paper. This tint was used with the intention of baffling counterfeiters, who began about this time to be very troublesome, and the difficulty in securing a uniformity of tint and other characters was due to the want of bleaching powder and hemp. Later, some of the paper was obtained from Europe. The Agency Bath Paper Mills Company, Augusta, Georgia, also furnished some of this paper.

Up to this time the Confederacy had relied upon various firms for assistance in engraving, lithographing, and printing their notes, and much jealousy and confusion arose between them. The Southern Bank Note Company printed no notes after the issue of September 2, 1861. J. Manouvrier, New Orleans, has but one note, so far as known to the writer, the \$5, F. G. H. I., of July 25, 1861. Hoyer & Ludwig printed no notes after the issue of September 2, 1861. This firm sold out about May 16, 1862, and Dr. J. T. Paterson bought a half interest. Colonel Blanton Dunean, of South Carolina, was very active as a printer, and his correspondence with the Treasury Department is voluminous. In 1862, being invested with military power, serious difficulties arose between Dr. Paterson and himself, which retarded the proper execution of work; Dunean at times insisting that Paterson's printers should be enrolled in the military service. Suitable printers were very scarce at this time, and July 5, 1862, Dunean writes that he

* Clement Comer Clay, born in Alabama, 1819; graduate law, University of Virginia, 1839; U. S. Senate, 1854, and re-elected for six years in 1859; became Senator in Confederate Congress; after surrender of Lee took refuge in Canada.

lost \$1,000 by sending a man to New York to employ printers, who never returned. Evans & Cogswell first became printers of these notes with the issue of December 2, 1862, and continued in favor to the end, supplanting all other printers. Keatinge & Ball (at first Leggett, Keatinge & Ball) appear as engravers on the issue of September 2, 1861, and about August 19, 1862, the Confederate Government purchased their stock, and made them the engravers.

At this time the Note Division of the Treasury Department was under the charge of S. G. Jamieson, as chief clerk, and had grown, on December 5, 1862, from 20 to 250 males and females, who prepared the notes for issue after they came from the printers, issuing nearly a million notes a week, and making daily reports thereon. Each note plate, according to Dunnean, made 30,000 notes, and when the quantity exceeded 100,000 another series was commenced.

The next issue was in accordance with the *Act of March 23, 1863*. Notes to be issued monthly not to exceed in amount \$50,000,000 at two years, bearing on their face the month and year of issue, and to be of any denomination not less than \$5, but admitting an issue of \$1, \$2, and 50 cent notes, at six months after peace, which, with the previous issue (April 17, 1862,) of \$100, were not to exceed \$15,000,000. This issue bore the printed date of 6th April, 1863, and a printed date of emission in red ink on the face, and were in the designs on their face similar to the last, the backs being different. They were as follows:

\$100—(Same as Plate VI, No. 1 & 1a.) A to D. No series, and 1st series; back green.

\$50—(Same as Plate III, No. 4, & 4a.) wA Aw to zA Az. No series, and 1st series, large and small. Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C. wA Aw to zA Az. 1st series small. Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va.

\$20—(Same as Plate VI, No. 2 & 2a.) A_# to H_#; 1st series; engraved by Keatinge & Ball. A to H; no series, 1st, 2d, and 3d series; engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell. A₂ to H₂; 1st series; engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

5-

\$10—(Same as Plate VI, No. 3 & 3a.) No pink tint—

A to H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, on lower margin.
Printed by Evans & Cogswell, left hand side.

A to H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by
Evans & Cogswell.

A to H. 1st series, small and large type; 2d series, large type.
Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H. 2d series, large type. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.
Lithographed by J. T. Paterson & Co.

A to H, 5th series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed
by Evans & Cogswell.

A to H, 1st series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed
by B. Duncan.

\$5—(Same as Plate VI, No. 4 & 4a.) No pink tint—

A to H, 2d and 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, on
lower margin.

A to H, no series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Litho-
graphed by Evans & Cogswell, on lower margin.

A to H, 1st, 2d and 3d series, in small and large type. Engraved
by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by J. T. Paterson & Co.

A to H, no series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Litho-
graphed by Evans & Cogswell, on left hand side.

A to H, no series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Litho-
graphed by Evans & Cogswell, in large type, on left hand side.

A to H, 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Litho-
graphed by Evans & Cogswell, in small type, on left hand side.

A to H, 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Evans &
Cogswell, lithographers, on left hand side.

A to H, 2d and 3d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.
Lithographed by J. T. Paterson & Co., on left hand side.

\$2—(Same as Plate VI, No. 5.) Pink tint. (No date of emission,
as before, on face.)—

A to H, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H, no series, 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.
Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell.

\$1—(Same as Plate VI, No. 6.) Pink tint. No date of emission, as before, on face—

A to H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell, left hand side.

A to H, no series, 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.
Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell.

A to H, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A A to H H, ? 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A A to H H, ? 2d series. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

50 Cents.—(Plate VII, No. 3.) Pink tint. No date of emission on face. Numbers in red. A to I, 1st and 2d series. Areher & Daly, Richmond, Va. Oval of Davis in centre; back plain.

In this issue Areher & Daly appear as printers, but only for the fifty cent notes. In the issue of February 17, 1864, it will be seen that this firm was changed to Areher & Halpin.

April 23, 1863, Philip Clayton, with others, purchased Col. Dunnean's printing establishment, and gave bids for the further printing of notes, which were not accepted by the Government.

The last issue of notes under the Confederate Government bear the printed date of—

February 17, 1864—The designs on the face, with the exception of the \$500 note, were, in most respects, similar to the issue of December 2, 1862, and of April 6, 1863, but the backs were imported from Europe. They were issued from April 1st at Columbia, S. C., and from April 21st at Richmond.

\$345,378,650 in notes were issued by October 31, 1864. The Chief of the Treasury Note Bureau, S. G. Jamieson, employing for that purpose 31 male and 88 female clerks. All the materials—the steel, stones, paper, inks, colors, and printers being imported from England; and at

this time a recommendation was made that all notes should be engraved and printed, including the signatures, in Europe. The issue was as follows:

\$500—(Plate VII, No. 1.)—Pink tint, with wavy lines; D in red on face; back plain. Confederate seal to left. *T. J. Jackson, to right. A to D. Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.

\$100—(Same as plate VI, No. 1 & 1b.)—Pink tint, with wavy lines; back blue. A to D, no series; series I and II. Keatinge & Ball.

\$50—(Same as Plate III, No. 4 & 4b.)—Pink tint, with wavy lines; back blue. wA Aw to zA Az; no series to 4th series. Keatinge & Ball.

\$20—(Same as Plate VI, No. 2 & 2b.)—Pink tint, with wavy lines; back blue. Face different in having stamp as in the following: A to D; no series to XI series. Keatinge & Ball.

\$10—(Plate VII, 2 & 2a.)—Pink tint, with wavy lines; back blue. Oval of Hunter on face. A to H, no series to 10 series. Keatinge & Ball.

\$5—(Same as Plate VI, No. 4 & 4b.) Pink tint, with wavy lines; back blue. A to H, no series to 7 series. Keatinge & Ball.

\$2—(Same as Plate VI, No. 5.) Pink tint, with wavy lines; back plain—

A to H and .A to .H. Engraved and printed by Keatinge & Ball.

A .A. Engraved and printed by Keatinge & Ball.

.E E. Engraved and printed by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H & .A to .H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Printed by Evans & Cogswell.

A to H & .A to .H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell.

* Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, was born in Clarksburg, Va., January 21, 1824; graduated at West Point, 1846; died Guinea Station, Va., May 10, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Artillery; Brevet Captain and Major for gallantry in Mexican War; resigned February 29, 1852; Professor of Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; entered Confederate service as Colonel, rose to be Lieutenant General.

\$1—(Same as Plate VI, No. 6.) Pink tint, with wavy lines; back plain—

A to H & .A to .H. Engraved and printed by Keatinge & Ball.

A .A to H .H, .A A to .H H, & .A .A to .H .H. Engraved and printed by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball.

A to H & .A to .H. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball. Lithographed by Evans & Cogswell.

50 Cents—(Same as Plate VII, No. 3.) Pink paper, no wavy lines; numbers in black. A to I, 1st and 2d series. Engraved by Areher & Halpin, Richmond, Va.

This completes the various issues of the Confederate notes, so far as known to the writer. It does not pretend to be perfect, as there are, perhaps, a half a dozen other notes, which have escaped attention; but, so far as it goes, it may be considered correct, thanks to the courtesy of those who have assisted the writer in its preparation.

It was mentioned that July 24, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to appoint officers to assist the Register and Treasurer in signing these notes. There is no evidence, as stated by Dr. Emmett, (*loc. cit.*) that women were employed for this purpose; but the following is a list of those whose signatures were used:—

Treasurer's Signers.—Allen, Ashford, Barr, Berry, Carr, Dimitry, Faxon, Gale, Goddin, Gray, Hoyer, Hatch, Jones, Jopin, Keesee, Link, Marshall, Payne, Shook, Todd, Walford, Weisiger.

Register's Signers.—Taylor, Sinton, Watkins, Holt, Slade, Nott, Walston, Smith, Kinney, Haneoek, Miller, Swords, Snyder, Dutcher, Diekson, Rogers, Winston, Warren, Corke, Grayson, Caldwell.

To give some idea of the value of this material as money it may be interesting to quote from a letter dated Columbia, S. C., January 18, 1864, which gives the expenses of living at that place:

Unfurnished lodgings, \$25 per month.

Board, \$150 per month.

Corn, \$8 per bushel.

Flour, \$100 per barrel.

Wood, \$50 per cord.

Bacon, \$4.50 per lb.

Beef, \$2 per lb.

Rice, 35 cts. per lb.

In April, 1863, the pound sterling was equal to \$13.33 $\frac{1}{3}$, Confederate currency.

November 7, 1864.—The Secretary of the Treasury, referring to the cotton resources of the country, makes the estimate of 2,000,000 bales still in the country, one bale of cotton in England being equal to \$200 in gold, and \$1 in gold being equal to \$10 Confederate currency.

March 31, 1864.—The Register of the Treasury, Robert Tyler, made the following statement:

Issue of non-interest bearing Treasury notes since the organization of the Confederate Government—

50 cents.....	\$911, 258 50
1 dollar	4, 882, 000 00
2 dollars	6, 086, 320 00
5 dollars	79, 090, 315 00
10 dollars	157, 982, 750 00
20 dollars	217, 425, 120 00
50 dollars	188, 088, 200 00
Total	<u>\$654, 465, 963 50</u>

Notes outstanding—

January 1, 1864.—(Report of Secretary of Treasury.)

Interest bearing \$102, 465, 450 00

March 31, 1864.—(Report of Robert Tyler.) Non-

interest bearing. Issue according to Act of May

16, 1861..... 7, 201, 375 00

Issue according to Act of August 19, 1861..... 154, 356, 631 00

Issue according to Act of April 17, 1862, and Sep-

tember 23, 1862.? Ones and twos..... 4, 516, 509 00

Issue according to Act of September 23, 1862.

General currency..... 118, 653, 558 50

Issue according to Act of March 23, 1863. 50 cent

notes..... 3, 419, 000 00

Issue according to Act of March 23, 1863. General

currency .. 507, 763, 566 50

Total \$898, 376, 090 00

Giving amount recalled of non-interest bearing notes, \$177, 012, 960.


The Confederate notes, as previously intimated, met with the usual fate of extensive counterfeiting properly speaking, of *fac-similes* issued in the United States, by wholesale and retail, and of the seizure of large quantities. The cashier of the Bank of Howardsville, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 22, 1864, proposes that after a certain time all bank notes be sequestered, as "It is believed that blockade-runners and others have placed in the hands of our enemies much the larger portion of the entire circulation."


November 10, 1863.—The Treasurer of the Note Division reports the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in Columbia, S. C. They had stolen blanks from Evans & Cogswell, and issued \$190,000 in amount. The counterfeits were very difficult to detect, and were signed Berry & Holt, Doyle & Warren, and this was probably but a small item in the extensive system. The counterfeits, where discovered, are all stamped as such on their face with colored dies. On May 1, 1863, and January 30, 1864, acts were passed by the Confederate Congress to protect officers receiving counterfeits of Confederate notes. As a friend remarks, the poor soldiers, however, do not seem to have had much protection, for it is known that they had large numbers of counterfeits well executed, and of *fac-similes* rudely printed; and in many instances they pasted paper on the backs of the latter to preserve them from wear, as carefully as they did with their genuine notes.


The history of the issue of *fac-similes* is best told in the accompanying circular and letter, which is furnished entire, without comment:

MEMENTOS OF THE REBELLION.

REBEL NOTES and POSTAGE STAMPS.

 The undersigned has published FAC-SIMILES of thirty-five different Rebel Notes and Postage Stamps, which will be found curious as well as interesting mementos of the Rebellion.


 Perfect FAC-SIMILES of the originals (printed on French paper, in red, green and black ink,) sold by the 100 or 1,000 at the following low rates:—
50 CENTS PER 100, OR \$5 PER 1,000.

 The \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes, printed from same plates on bank-note and bond paper, with the numbers left blank to be filled in by the purchaser, at \$1.50 per 100, or \$10 per 1,000.

N. B.—Agents and others ordering by the 100 or 1,000, to be sent by mail, are required to enclose, in addition to the price of the notes ordered, 18 cents to prepay postage on each hundred ordered.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The \$5 (two kinds), \$10, \$20 (two kinds), \$50 and \$100 Rebel Notes, printed from NEW PLATES, on best quality bank-note and bond paper, with numbers blank and signatures omitted if preferred—perfect FAC-SIMILES of the originals—will be furnished at \$5 per 100, or \$40 per 1,000 notes. Specimens of the notes from the new plates sent post-paid to any address on receipt of 50 cents, and for \$1, specimens of all varieties will be sent.

 *Persons ordering the notes will please state whether they want those from the new or old plates; and if from new plates, whether WITH or WITHOUT signatures.*


 All orders by Mail or Express, promptly executed. Address
S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

“REBELDOM HIGHLY INDIGNANT.—‘YANKEE TRICK.’ The Rebel papers contain the following:

“PHILADELPHIA CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Detective Goodrich, of the Rebel Treasury Department, has exhibited to the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch* what he terms ‘the last and grossest piece of Yankee scoundrelism, and an infernal means to discredit the currency of the Southern Confederacy.’ ‘It consists,’ says the *Dispatch*, ‘in well executed counterfeits of our five dollar Confederate notes, struck off in Philadelphia, where the news-boys are selling them at five cents a piece. This note is well calculated to deceive, and in nearly every particular is a fac-simile of the original. We caution persons receiving this money to be exceedingly careful, as there is no means of knowing to what extent they have been circulated.’

“The ‘Yankee Scoundrel’ who has counterfeited these VALUABLE notes is Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut Street. He has issued fac-similes of seven kinds of rebel shinplasters and two denominations of their notes. He has also issued exact copies of rebel postage stamps of three kinds, the five and ten cent stamps issued by the Confederate Government, and the five cent stamp got up by J. S. Riddell, the postmaster of New Orleans, and bearing his name. Mr. Upham sells these fac-similes very cheap, but they certainly bring as much as the originals are worth.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

 SAMUEL C. UPHAM, of Philadelphia, advertises that he will sell Confederate notes at easy prices. We at first thought that he had taken some of them for a very bad debt, but it appears he has executed fac-similes which he disposes of as mementos. The rates offered by Mr. UPHAM are very moderate, and yet we assure all who are anxious to speculate, that his lithographed notes are worth just as much as those issued by Jeff. Davis.—*Louisville Journal*.

No. 25 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Philadelphia, October 12, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, asking when I first commenced printing *fac-simile* Rebel notes; the number I printed; if I was the only person who printed those *fac-similes*; and if any of the designs were original with me, is received, and in reply I have to state that I commenced printing *fac-simile* Rebel notes in the early part of the month of March, 1862. By reference to my memorandum book I perceive that I printed from the 12th of March, 1862, to the 1st August, 1863, one million five hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty *fac-simile* Rebel notes, of denominations ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars, and presume the aggregate issue, in dollars and cents, would amount to the round number of *fifteen millions of dollars*.

In the year 1863 two individuals in New York (Haney & Hilton, the former since deceased) copied several of my *fac-simile* notes, and I have been told, sold large quantities to bogus Jew cotton brokers and other sealawags, who passed through the Confederate lines and purchased cotton from the Rebel planters. None of the designs of the notes were original with me. My *fac-similes* were all engraved from original notes, for some of which I paid three times their face value in gold.

Perhaps it may interest you to learn why and how I came to publish *fac-simile* Rebel notes. I will inform you as briefly as possible.

In 1862 I occupied the premises No. 403 Chestnut Street, where I sold patent medicines, perfumery, stationery, and newspapers, foreign and domestic.

In the early part of March of that year there was a great demand for a certain issue of the Philadelphia "Daily Inquirer," published by Wm. W. Harding, Esq. The demand for the paper was so great, even after the edition had been exhausted, that I had the curiosity to ask a customer what that particular issue of the *Inquirer* contained that caused so great a demand for it. He informed me that it contained a *fac-simile* of a \$5 Confederate note, the first that had been seen this

side of the rebel lines. I immediately called on Mr. Harding, purchased an electrotype plate of the \$5 note, and had three thousand copies printed on French letter paper. They sold like "hot cakes," at one cent each. I supplied the trade at fifty cents per hundred notes. On the margin of each and every note was printed "*Fac-Simile* Confederate notes sold, wholesale and retail, by S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut Street, Philad." This \$5 note was of the date of September 2, 1861. The next note, a "*fac-simile*," was the \$10, of the date of July 25, 1861. This note was first engraved by Frank Leslie, of New York, and printed in his *Illustrated Newspaper* in March, 1861. I purchased an electrotype plate of the \$10 note from Mr. Leslie, and struck off impressions on French letter paper, which I sold at same price as the \$5 note. I made no distinction in price in consequence of the high denomination of the note. I sold a \$100 *fac-simile* note at the same price I charged for a five-cent shinplaster. I sold the notes as curiosities—mementos of the rebellion—and advertised them as such in several of the most widely circulated papers in the Union. I enclose one of my circulars to the trade, with several notices of the press. I printed in all twenty-eight different varieties of *fac-simile* Rebel notes and shinplasters, and fifteen different postage stamps.

During the publication of those *fac-simile* notes I was the "best abused man" (by the rebels) in the Union. Senator Foote, in a speech before the rebel Congress, at Richmond, in 1862, said I had done more to injure the Confederate cause than General McClellan and his army. Since the close of the war I have learned that President Jeff. Davis during the rebellion offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for my *corpus*, dead or alive.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L C. UPHAM.

The history of the issue of promises to pay by the Confederate Government is by no means complete with this sketch of Confederate notes. Numerous bonds, loan certificates, call certificates, cotton bonds, &c., were issued, to properly describe which would require a second

article as lengthy as this. The acts of the Confederate Congress which authorized them were mainly comprised by the following:—

February 28, 1861.—Bonds to be issued to the amount of \$10,000,000, to run ten years, and to be not less than \$50 in face value.

May 16, 1861.—Bonds to be issued to the amount of \$30,000,000, to run twenty years, and to be not less than \$100 face value, at 8 per cent.

August 1, 1861.—Bonds to be issued at 5 per cent. interest, and to be payable to the order of Judges of Courts, &c.

August 19, 1861.—Bonds to be issued to run twenty years, at 8 per cent., to be not less than \$50 in face value.

December 24, 1861.—Bonds to be issued to the amount of \$30,000,000, to run twenty years, at 6 per cent. interest.

April 12, 1862.—Bonds to be issued to the amount of \$265,000,000, to run ten years.

February 20, 1863.—Bonds and stock certificates, to run five years, at 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Also certificates showing a right to demand such bonds.

March 23, 1863.—Bonds at 6 per cent., not to exceed \$200,000,000, and stopping the further issue of call certificates.

April 27, 1863.—Bonds to be issued bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Under these various acts were issued cotton certificates of two classes. The first class delivers the cotton to the holder at a fixed price after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America; these to the value of \$100,500,000 by January 10, 1863, were sent to Liverpool. The second class authorizes, at an agreed price, the exporting of cotton at any time from the Confederate States.

The report of the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, dated May 2, 1864, refers to the following:—

Act of May 16, 1861.—8 per cent. registered stock.

Act of August 19, 1861.—8 per cent. bonds.

Act of February 20, 1863.—7 per cent. bonds and stocks.

Act of February 20, 1863.—8 per cent. bonds and stocks.

Act of March 23, 1863.—4 per cent. call certificates.

Act of March 23, 1863.—4 per cent. coupon bonds.

Act of March 23, 1863.—5 per cent. call certificates.

Act of March 23, 1863.—6 per cent. bonds and stocks.

Act of April 30, 1863.—6 per cent. cotton interest bonds.

Act of February 16, 1864.—4 per cent. registered stock.

Confederate Cent.

It has been deemed of interest to conclude this article with a description of the above, the only piece of coin known to have been prepared for the Confederate Government; it was not accepted, but was ordered in 1861, and the dies prepared by Mr. Lovett, of Philadelphia, and delivered to the authorities; some ten or twelve impressions were taken from the die in the United States.

Obverse—Head of Liberty; inscription, "Confederate States of America."

Reverse—"1 cent" in two lines, surrounded by a wreath of ears of corn and wheat, with a cotton bale at the bottom; of nickel.

August 24, 1861.—An assay office was established at Charlotte, North Carolina, and at Dahlonega, Georgia.

January 27, 1862.—An assay office was established at New Orleans, Louisiana.

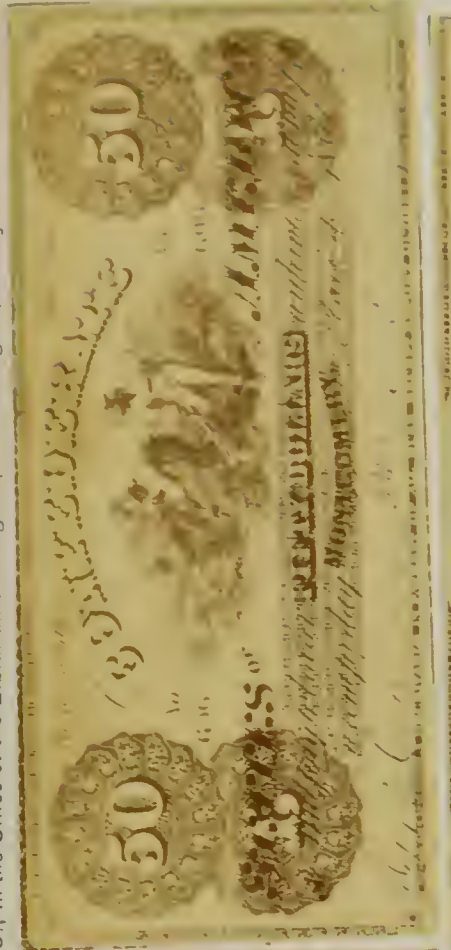
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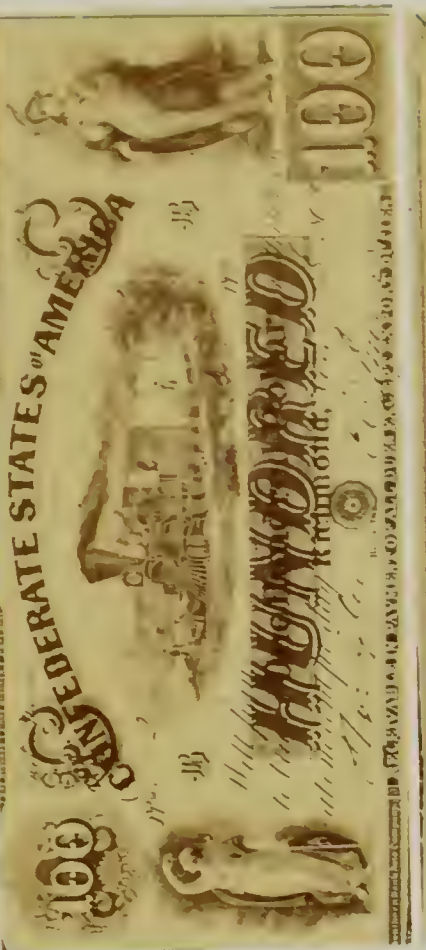
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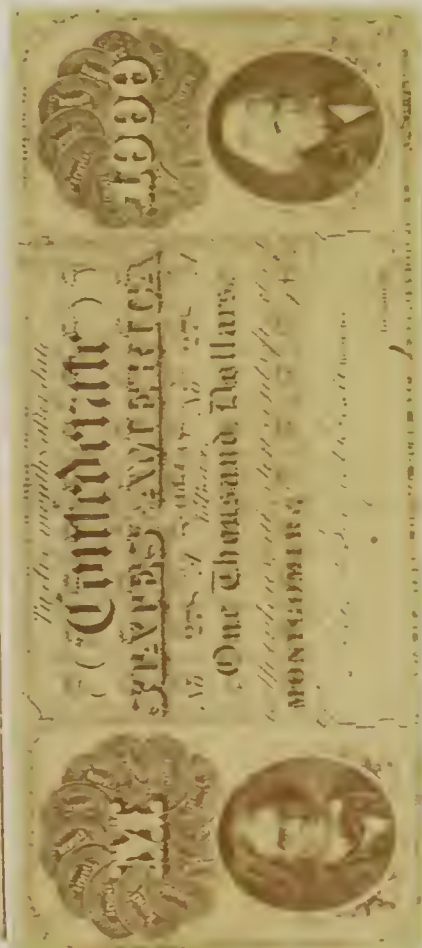
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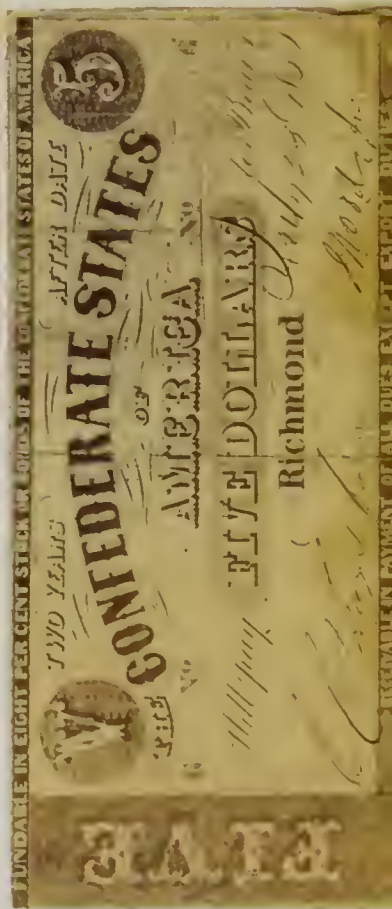
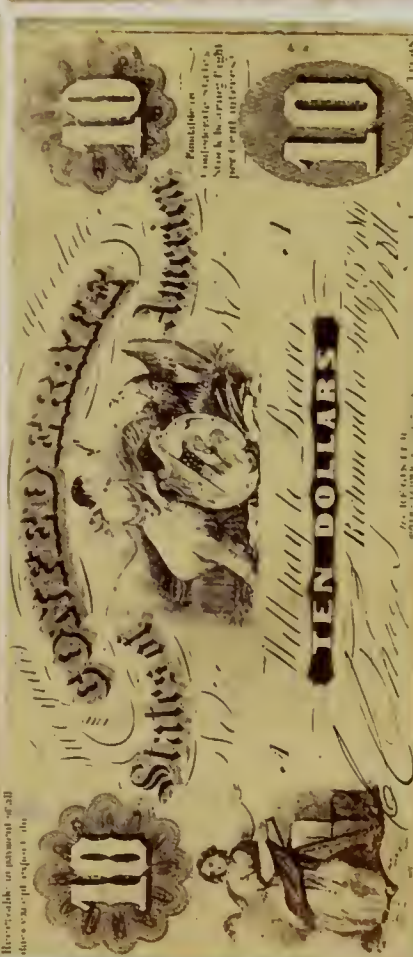
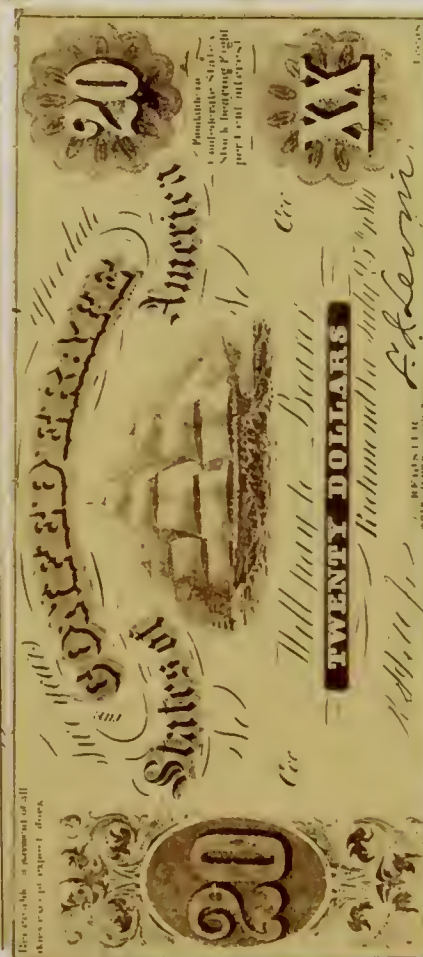
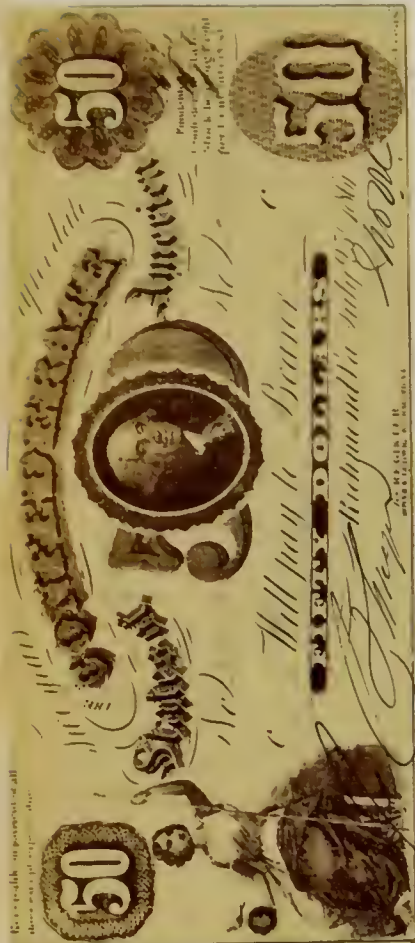
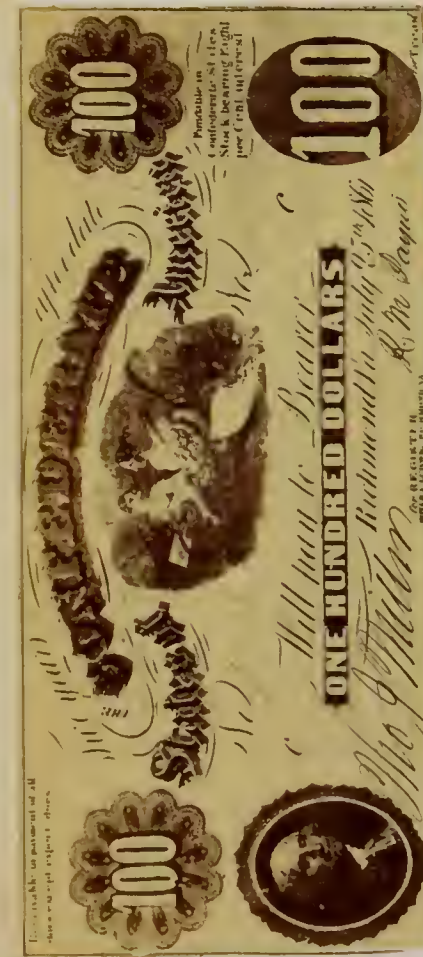
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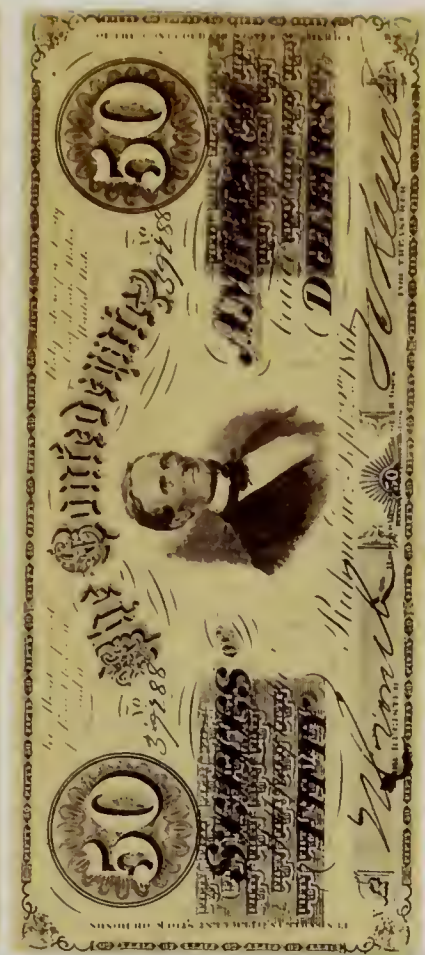
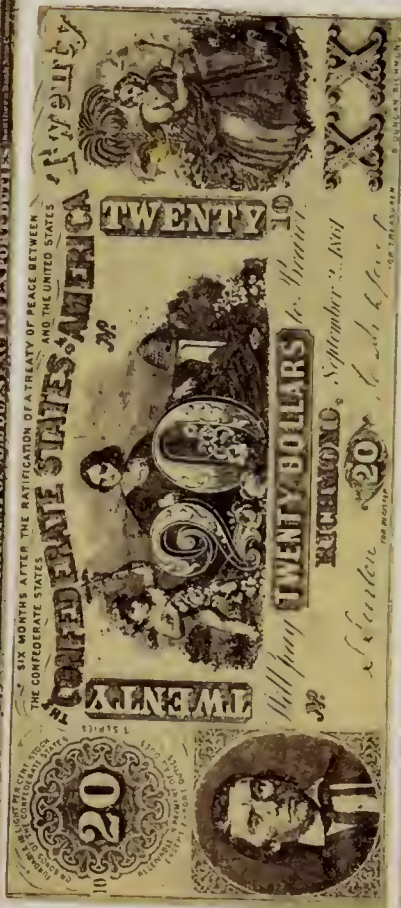
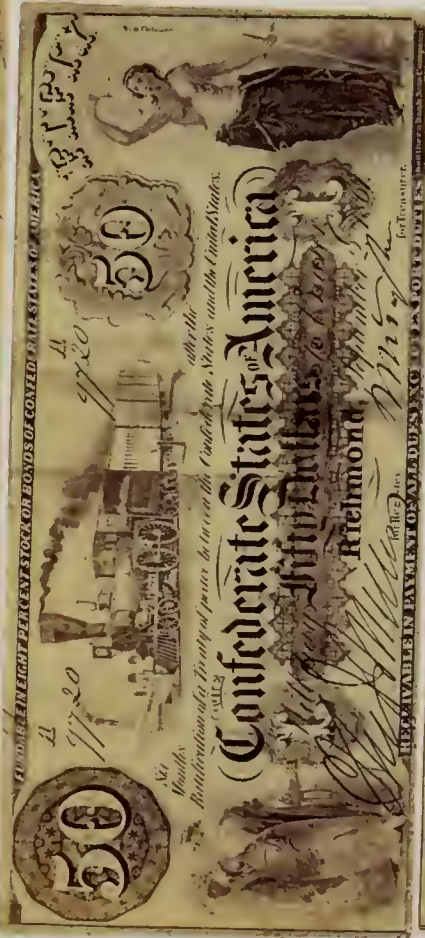


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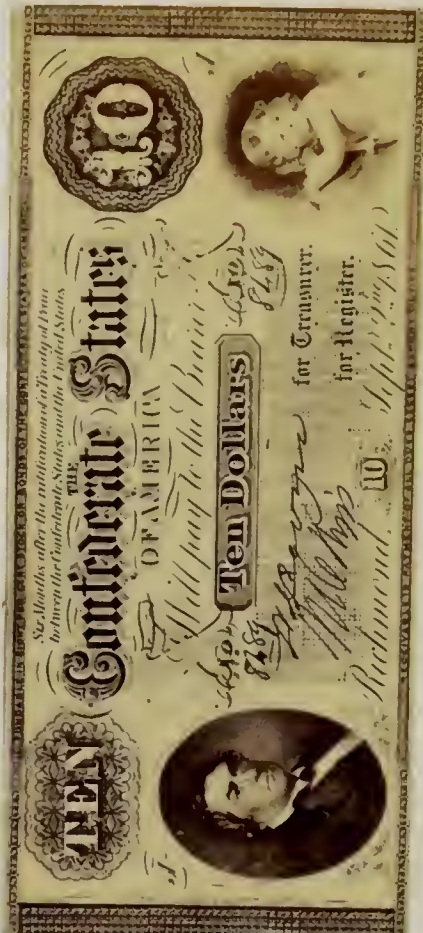
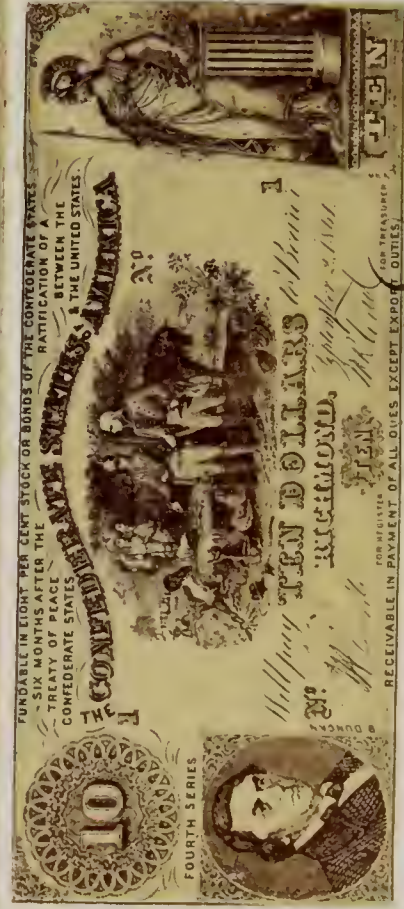
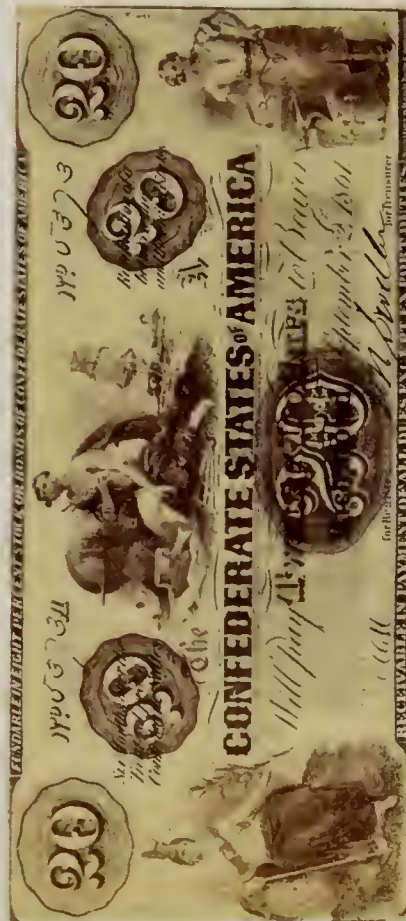
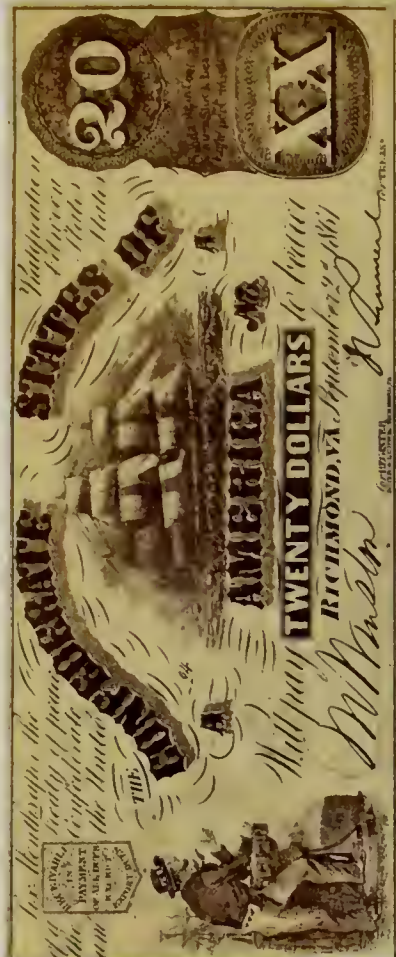
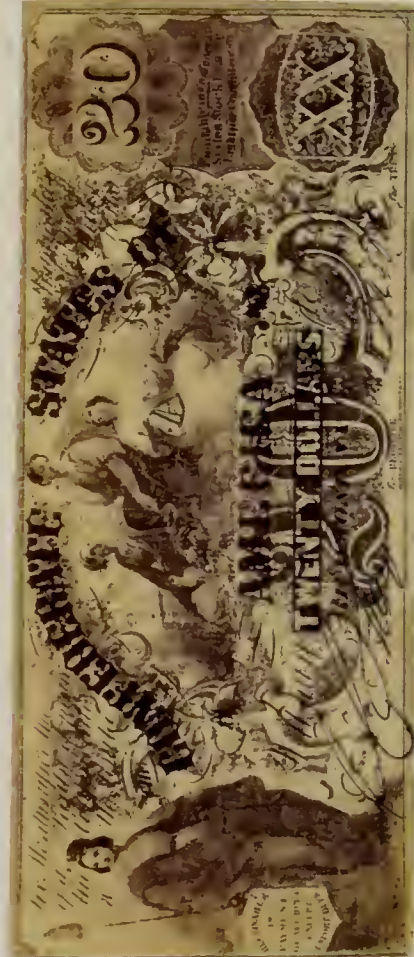


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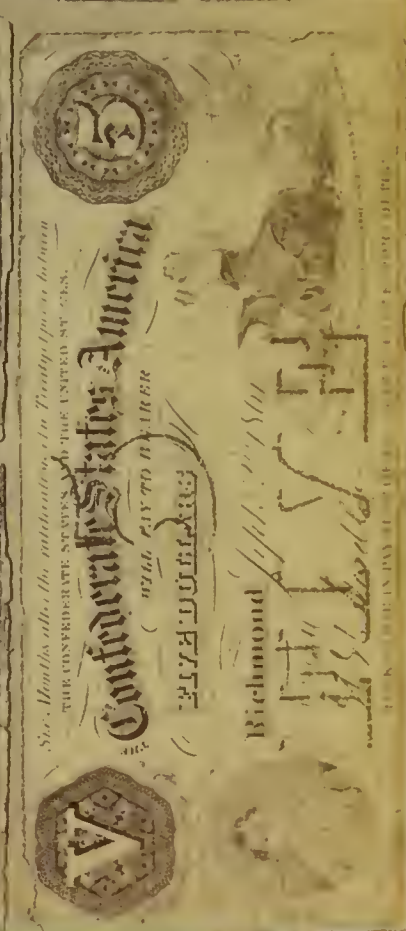
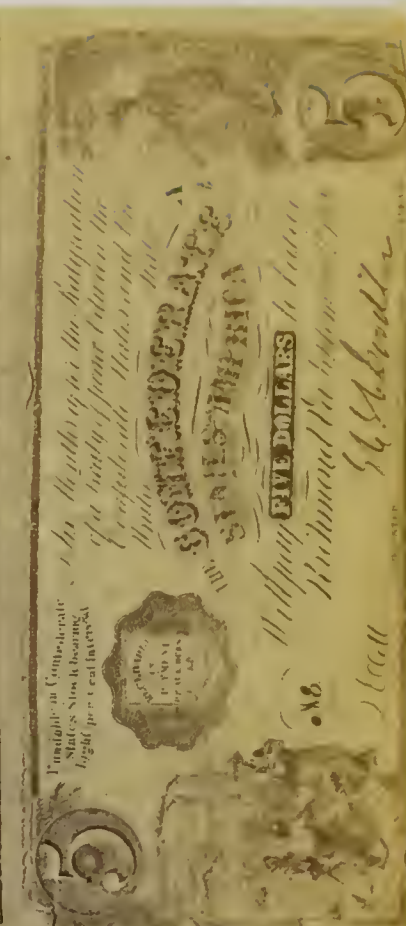
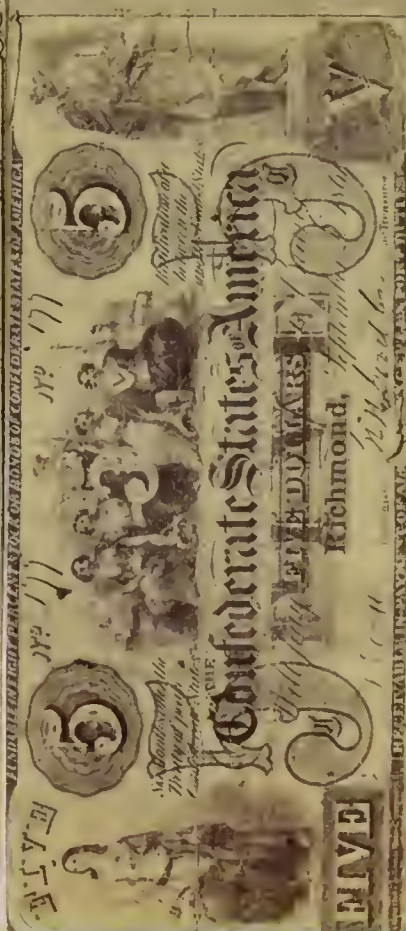
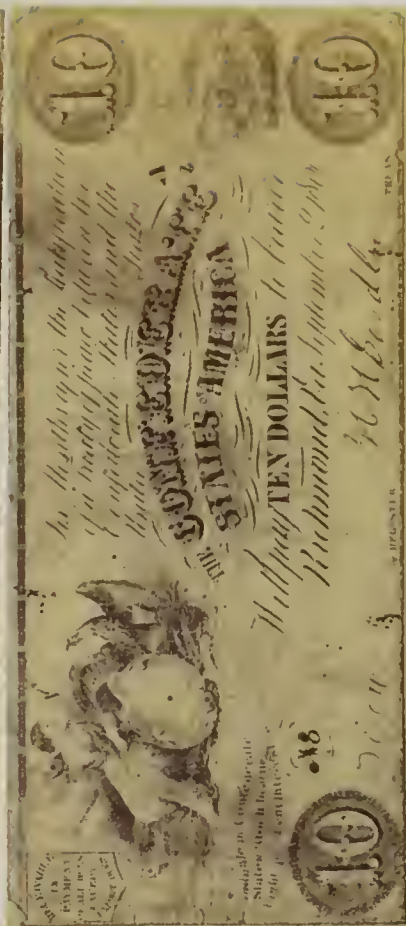
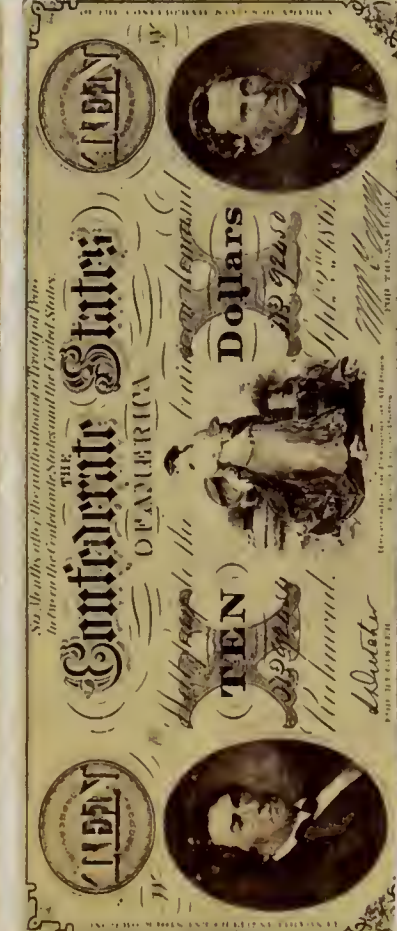
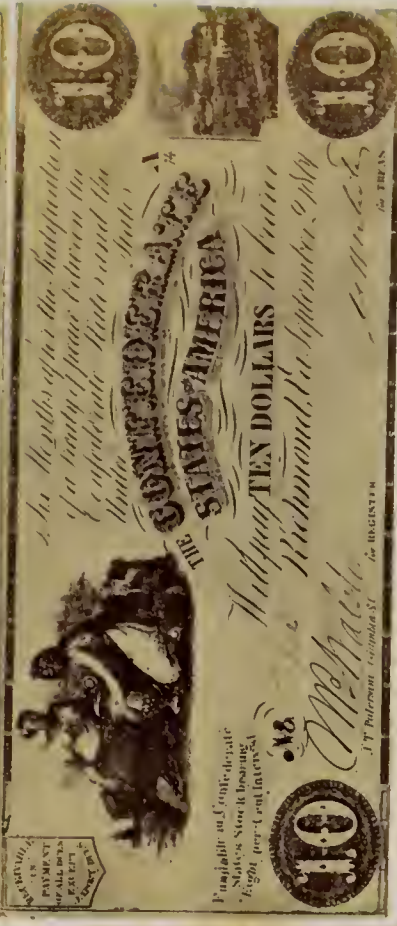


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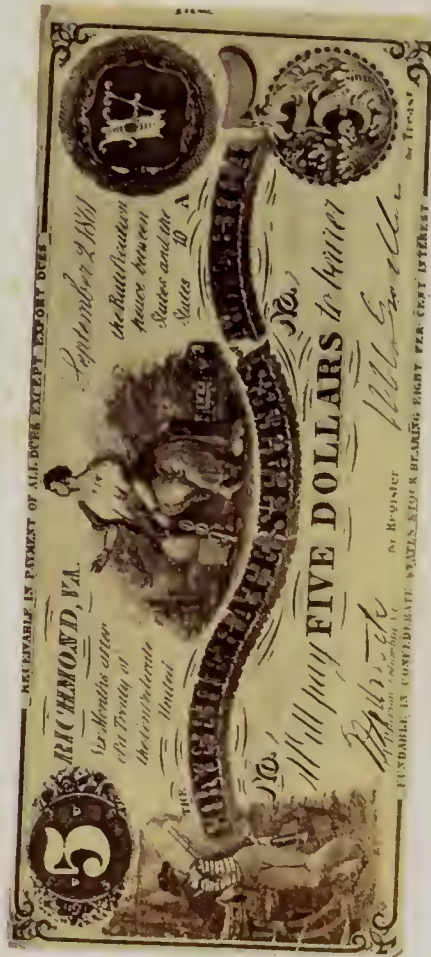
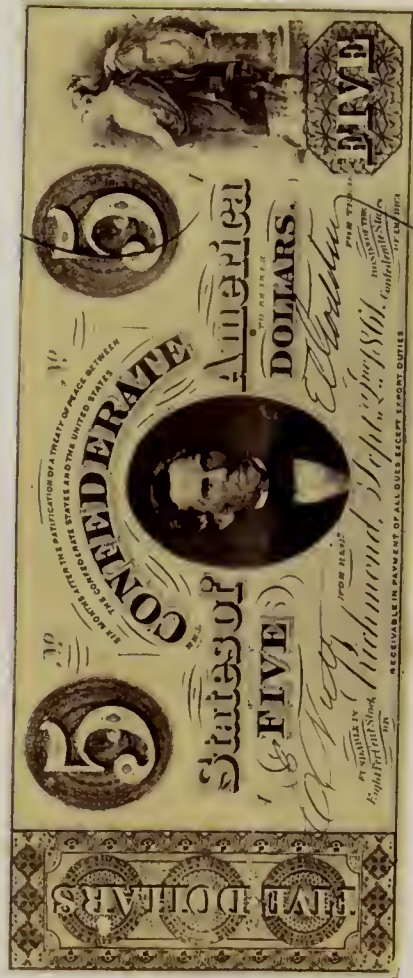


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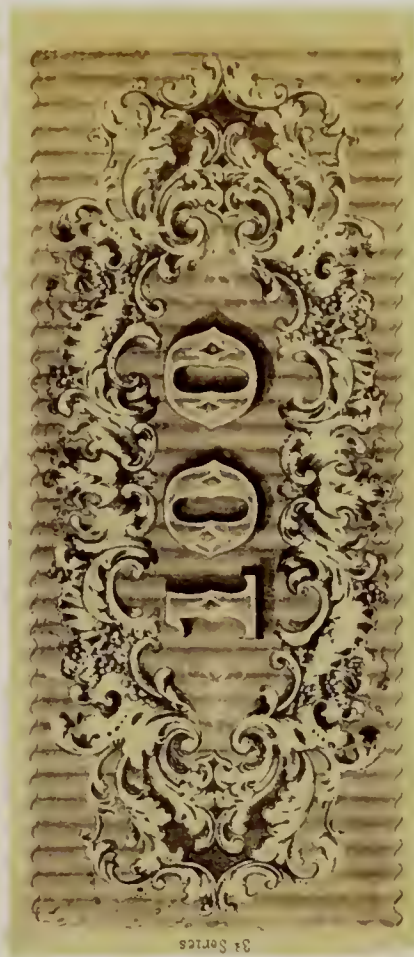
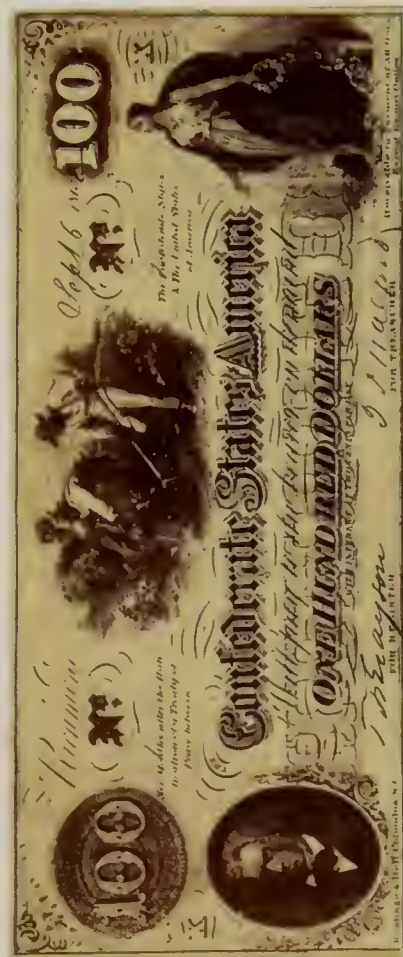


PLATE VI.

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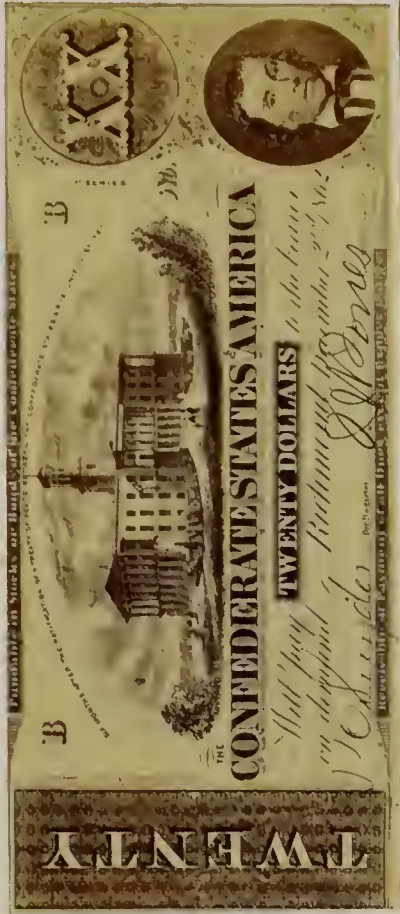
1



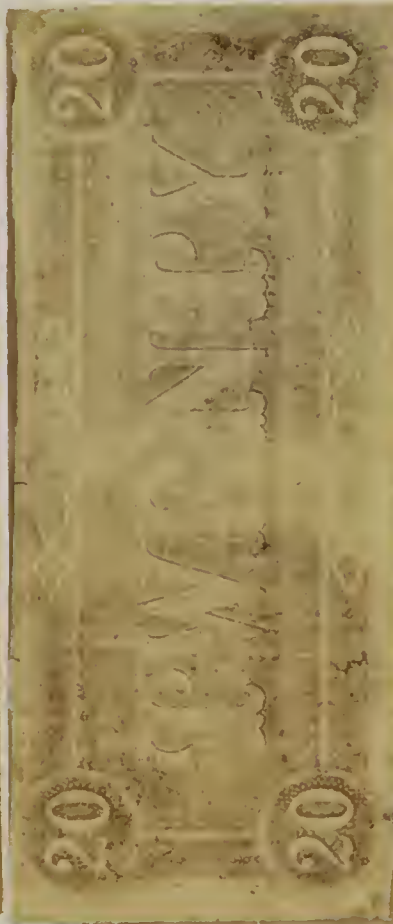
1a



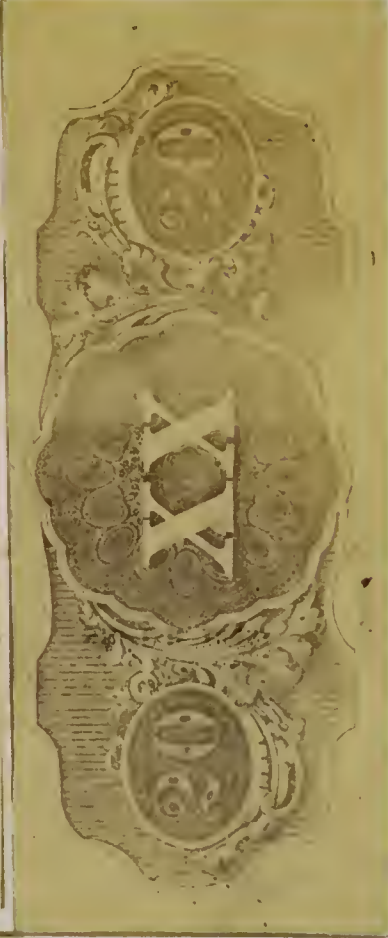
1b



2



2b



2a



3



3a

PLATE VI.

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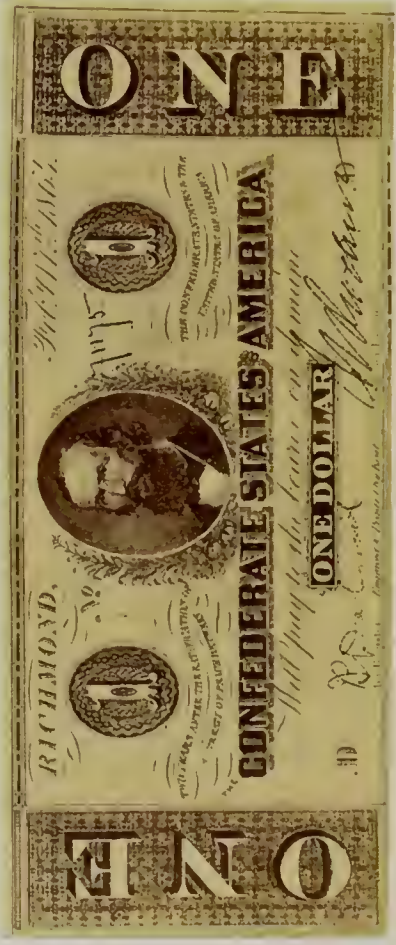
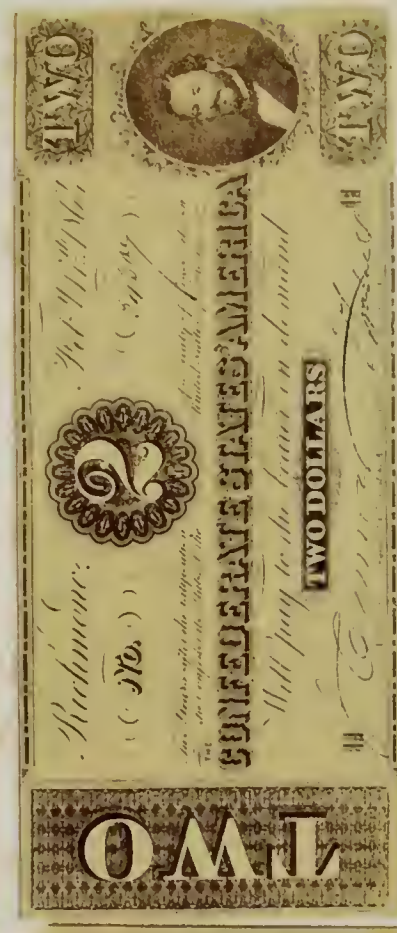


PLATE VII.

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